This Handbook covers most of the articles as enshrined in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, in particular those relating to Chapter I to IV - dignity, freedoms, equality, solidarity and citizens' rights.

Cover image:
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Auschwitz, Poland
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Encyclopedia

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The Heydrich family. Reinhard Heydrich was in charge of the state security police in Nazi Germany until 1942, and was thus directly responsible for the mass murder of millions. The picture is taken from a private family album.

(Photo: Bildagentur für Kunst, Kultur und Geschichte)

The bystanders of an event play a major role – they are the ones who confirm a prevailing standard. In some ways, the bystanders are the ones who have the opportunity to stand up and defend human rights. However, it is easy for us to impose our own generation's context and values on their actions, which could be seen as moralising. It must be clear for the students that the scope for action is different during the dictatorship of Nazi-Germany than it is in our contemporary world.

A way to understand the complexity

By avoiding demonising the perpetrators, idealising the victims and moralising on the bystanders, we can create an opportunity to examine the circumstances and possibilities of action and the motives of the different players. Examining history in this way can clarify for students the complexity of the world in which choices and decisions were made, and through which people's actions can be judged in the historical context. Only then can we draw meaningful conclusions that are relevant to today.

Very few people intervened to help the victims during the Holocaust. But, there were people who showed enormous courage and reached out to help. Even if this group cannot be seen as an important category in the sense that they changed history, they are still important as role models. They stood up for the most fundamental human right we know, namely the right to life. Therefore their deeds should be a vital component in combining Holocaust Education with Human Rights Education. Yad Vashem has the official record of those who were granted the honour of being called Righteous among the Nations by the state of Israel. It is accessible on its website together with documents related to some of the righteous.

European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights

Racism, ethnic discrimination and exclusion of migrants and minorities in sport:

The situation in the European Union

Summary Report – 2010

Luxembourg: Publications office of the European Union, 2010

2010 – 11 p. – 21 x 29.7 cm

ISBN 978-92-9192-530-8
doi:10.2811/5446

A great deal of information on the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights is available on the Internet. It can be accessed through the FRA website (www.fra.europa.eu).

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refer to the ODIHR annual hate crimes report and the ODIHR publication *Hate Crime Laws: A Practical Guide*.[6]

An important element of this guide is the use of examples of successful projects from across the OSCE area.

The guide deals with the key issue areas in which NGOs may be working and, therefore, the chapters are organized in that manner.

6 Available on line at <http://www.osce.org/odihr/item_11_36671.html>.

		Commission average (2.9%)
Average number of training days per staff	2011: 6 training days	The Commission-wide target is 10 training days/year
Specialised external training	2011: 36% of training budget	25% of training budget
Main output in 2012		
- Implementation of the reorganisation planned for the 1st February 2012.		

Document management

OBJECTIVE: Put in place and maintain an effective document management system so that any document connected with OLAF's official functions can be electronically filed, stored and retrieved at any time irrespective of its original form and the document management system in place		
Result Indicators	*Latest known result*	*Target*
Filing rate of registered documents	97%	99%
Main output in 2012		
- Adaptation of systems and processes to the new OLAF structure		

Internal Audit

OBJECTIVE: Assess the compliance, efficiency and effectiveness of the control system in place by assisting the Director General and management in controlling risks and monitoring compliance; providing an independent and objective opinion on the quality of management and internal control system; and making recommendations in order to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of operations and to ensure a cost-efficient use of resources		
Result Indicators	*Latest known result*	*Target*
Degree of implementation of the IAC annual work plan	90%	100 %
Level of acceptance by the auditees of the "critical", "very important" or "important" audit recommendations issued by the IAC	New indicator	target: >80%
Percentage of accepted audit recommendations implemented	New indicator	target: >90%
Main output in 2012		
- Recruitment of new IAC - Implementation of the Audit Planning 2012 - Updated procedures in order to provide action to mitigate the recommendations in the Quality Review 2011		

Internal control and risk management

slaat en daarna aan het volk! Dit is dan het succes van een vrijbuiterstroep die de begane roof kan rechtvaardigen.Mensenrechtenrapportage 2009,(ministerie van buitenlandse zaken Lidstaat Nederland).

(rapportage over de uitvoering van de mensenrechtenstrategie "naar een menswaardig bestaan")

De mensenrechtenstrategie "naar een menswaardig bestaan" zet uiteen hoe Nederland beoogt de rechten van mensen wereldwijd te verbeteren.Staatssecretaris Paul de Krom SZW wil mensen uit de bijstand aan het werk zetten dat is de plicht van de overheid.Nederland moet bezuinigen.Het gaat echter om de wijze hoe dat moet gebeuren.De uitvoeringsinstellingen dienen maatwerk te leveren door in elke situatie en geval goed te kijken welk probleem aan de orde is door niet alles in medische termen te gieten.Maar die instellingen (UWV en de gemeenten) kunnen pas maatwerk bieden als de centrale overheid ze die ruimte geeft om dat te kunnen doen.Er wordt heel snel gedreigd met strafkortingen en zelfs met stopzetting van de uitkering.Waarbij het respecteren van de menselijke waardigheid als grondslag voor klassieke grondrechten in geding kan zijn.Wanneer sociale grondrechten conflicteren met klassieke grondrechten, klassiek grondrecht absolute voorrang geniet.Deze rechten leggen (in beginsel) de overheid een onthoudingsplicht op.De overheid dient deze fundamentele rechten te waarborgen/garanderen bij de uitvoering van de zorgverplichting telkenmale wanneer de overheid een overheidsmaatregel effectueert en tijdens het gehele traject.

[op grond van artikel 1 EVRM verzekeren de Verdragssluitende Partijen aan een ieder,die tot hun rechtsmacht behoort,de rechten en vrijheden welke zijn vastgesteld in de eerste titel van het Verdrag.Het gaat daarbij om de bescherming van de mensenlijke waardigheid.De bescherming,de verplichting tot de verzekering van de verdragsrechten,rust in de eerste plaats op de Verdragsstaten zelf.Zij moeten zelf de naleving van de bepalingen (doen) garanderen.Handelen in de lijn met deze uitgangspunten behelst het respecteren van de menselijke waardigheid als grondslag voor klassieke grondrechten.Bij klassieke grondrechten moet de overheid zelf zich passief opstellen.De burger kan klassieke grondrechten bij de rechter afdwingen.Bij sociale grondrechten moet de overheid actief optreden om de grondrechten waar te maken.]

Grondige hervorming aan de onderkant van de arbeidsmarkt "werkplicht voor iedereen" staatssecretaris de Krom Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid heeft hierop het nieuwe Wetsvoorstel bij Tweede Kamer ingediend,de bedoeling is dat de Wet in werking treedt per 1 januari 2013.In het "Handvest van de Europese Grondrechten" is uitdrukkelijk en ondubbelzinnig onderscheid gemaakt tussen dwangarbeid en verplichte arbeid*."niemand mag gedwongen worden dwangarbeid of verplichte arbeid te verrichten.*De Europese Unie als hoedster van de verdragen..Het Handvest verzekert dat alle instellingen van de Unie deze grondrechten zullen respecteren en dat de voorwaarden van het Gemeenschapsrecht moeten worden gerespecteerd.Geen van de bepalingen van het Handvest mag worden uitgelegd als

 Cultural diversity should be celebrated in the classroom and educators should integrate practices of tolerance and mutual respect in all aspects of school life, including in classroom teaching as well as through extracurricular activities.
 Participating States should consider creating regional standards for the review of textbooks and learning materials to ensure that they are free from stereotypes, prejudice and hatred and, that they promote mutual understanding.
 In the area of human rights and democratic citizenship education, participating States should utilize the good practices produced in the *Human Rights Education in*
7 The publication is available at http://www.osce.org/odihr/84495.

*the School Systems of Europe, Central Asia and North America: A Compendium of Good Practices*8.
 In the area of educational policy and planning, participating States should make use of the Council of Europe's *Education for Democratic Citizenship and Human Rights Education (EDC/HRE)*9.
 Participating States should utilize the European Wergeland Centre's online library for resources in the area of human rights education.10

Recommendations to OSCE Institutions and Field Operations:

 ODIHR should conduct anti-discrimination and anti-hate crime capacity building training with civil society, members of the media, law enforcement personnel and other members of the criminal justice sector such as prosecutors and judges.
 ODIHR should design and implement projects on preventing racism, xenophobia, and hate crimes, and in particular educational, training and awareness-raising initiatives.
 ODIHR, in cooperation with the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media, should develop tools for media professionals on how to combat intolerance, racism and prejudice in the media and public discourse. These tools should include model codes of conduct for media professionals, and the collection of best practices in the area.
 During their official country visits, the Personal Representatives of the OSCE Chairperson-in-Office on tolerance issues should meet with representatives of the media and raise awareness of the impact of racism, xenophobia and intolerance.

Recommendations to Civil Society:

 Inter-faith and inter-communal initiatives and coalitions should be strengthened.
 Religious leaders should condemn all forms of intolerance, including racism and xenophobia.
 Community organizations involved in educational policy and planning advocacy should make use of the Council of Europe's *Education for Democratic Citizenship and Human Rights Education (EDC/HRE)*11 and the European Wergeland Centre's online library.12

8 Op. cit., note 9.
9 The EDC/HRE Pack is a collection of documents, strategies and support documents for educators,
educational policy planners, advocates and community organizations. For more information, including
online copies of the Pack, please refer to
http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/education/edc/3_RESOURCES/EDC_pack_en.asp.
10 For more information on the Centre's mandate and online resources, please refer to
http://www.theewc.org/library/.
11 Op cit., note 12.

Mrs. Lawrence also established the Stephen Lawrence Centre, an organization dedicated to providing a broad range of professional and vocational skills to youth and support to a wide range of community groups and artists.
Mrs. Lawrence is a frequent public speaker, and has conducted numerous presentations in the educational and non-governmental sector. She has been awarded with five honorary degrees and is an Officer of the Order of the British Empire (OBE).

SESSION I: Challenges and Perspectives for Prevention of Racism and Xenophobia

Speaker:

Ms. Ilze Brands Kehris, Director, OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities

Ms. Brands Kehris joined the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities as Director in 2011 and served as the chairperson of the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) Management Board since 2009. She was vice-chairperson of the Management Board of the European Union Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia (EUMC) from 2004 to 2007, and has since been a member of the FRA's Executive Board. She has also been a member of the Advisory Committee of the Council of Europe Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities since 2006, where she holds the position of first vice-president.
She was the Director of the Latvian Centre for Human Rights from 2002 until 2011, a non-governmental organization active in the areas of civil liberties, fundamental freedoms, human rights in closed institutions, asylum, anti-discrimination and minority rights. Her own research focus has been on minority rights, citizenship, antidiscrimination and intolerance.

***Moderator*:**

Ms. Floriane Hohenberg, Head, Tolerance and Non-Discrimination Department, OSCE ODIHR

Floriane Hohenberg has been working for ODIHR since 2005. She has been the Head of the Tolerance and Non-Discrimination Department since 2009. From 2000 until 2004 she

was the Head of the Representation in Germany of the French Commission for the Victims of Spoliation Resulting from the Anti-Semitic Legislation in Force during the Occupation. Between 1998 and 1999 she participated in a study commissioned by the French government on the extent of the confiscation of Jewish assets in France during World War II.

SESSION II: Challenges in Combating Hate Crimes, Racism and Xenophobia: Role of Awareness-Raising Initiatives and Public Discourse

Speaker:

Mr. William Gaillard, Advisor to the President, Union of European Football Associations (UEFA)

As part of his responsibilities with UEFA, Mr. Gaillard advises the UEFA President on political matters and oversees all activities relating to external communications. This includes the international media, relations with the European government authorities as well as UEFA’s social responsibility and charity programmes.
Educated, inter alia, at Sciences Po Paris, The Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies and Harvard University, William Gaillard has had a multi-faceted international career in both the public and private sectors. His diverse professional experiences include his work as Chief of External Relations for the Multinational Force and Observers (1983), Head of External Relations for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA) (1985) and Director of Communication and Political Affairs for the UN International Drug Control Programme (1990).

6. Reiterating calls in the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly Paris (2001) and Berlin (2002) Declarations for increased inter-institutional co-operation with the UN, EU, NATO, CE and CIS, based on the Platform for Co-operative Security,

7. Reaffirming the importance of close inter-institutional co-operation at both headquarters and field level,

8. Noting that the real strength of the OSCE lies in its capacity to respond to security threats and challenges and its strong field presence,

9. Stressing the real strength of the OSCE also as a forum to encourage governments to take actions necessary to implement the OSCE commitments freely undertaken from the Helsinki Final Act to the present,

10. Reaffirming the constructive and positive role played by OSCE Missions in helping their host states fulfil their OSCE commitments,

11. Keeping in mind that efficiency in achieving objectives should be the primary consideration for all organizations when undertaking projects,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

12. Stresses the importance of co-ordination between international organizations and of avoiding wasteful duplication by focusing attention on those areas in which each organization has comparative advantages;

13. Emphasizes that the OSCE, with its comprehensive security approach, has particular competence to support nation-building and to empower populations to participate actively in the democratization process;

14. Welcomes the increasing co-operation between the major security organizations in the OSCE area on the basis of the Platform for Co-operative Security;

15. Encourages the strengthening of transatlantic co-operation;

16. Welcomes the proposed opening of an OSCE Liaison Office in Brussels to improve co-ordination with international organizations;

17. Recognizes that the security architecture of Europe is constantly undergoing development; emphasizes the need for flexibility in the division of labour between international organizations, and specifically the need to demonstrate a willingness to cede projects to other, more suitable, organizations; and believes that, at the same time, project funds of other organizations could, where appropriate, be used by the OSCE's strong field missions;

18. Declares itself in favour of developing relations and co-operation of the OSCE with the Mediterranean and Asian Partners for Co-operation and other neighbouring countries, with a view to promoting OSCE values, achievements and methods;

the EU, NATO and the Council of Europe, when promoting the implementation of the participating States human dimension commitments;

82. Considers that the experiences of the "Parliamentary Troikas" on a number of issues are positive, and therefore this form of parliamentary co-operation should be developed further on an ad hoc basis;

83. Encourages the OSCE to strengthen its work in combating xenophobia and discrimination against minorities in established democracies and in protecting their new minorities resulting from migration;

84. Suggests that the mandate and resources of the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities be modified and strengthened to deal with the protection of the new minorities in established democracies in the OSCE area, and to help them integrate into the societies of their new homelands while recognizing their right to maintain their own cultural heritage;

85. Urges OSCE participating States to take the necessary steps to prevent and avoid conditions that might lead to internal displacement and, where displacement exists, to create and establish lasting solutions, allowing internally displaced persons to return freely, in safety and dignity, to their homes or places of habitual residence and to repossess their property, or to resettle and integrate voluntarily elsewhere in their country;

86. Declares that OSCE participating States should not forcibly return internally displaced persons against their will or create situations where return is the only option, especially if their life, safety, liberty and/or health would be at risk;

87. Encourages the parliaments of all participating States to take concrete steps to ensure that internally displaced persons in their country have the right to return home and repossess their property or, until that time, that they are given proper and safe housing and fully enjoy their rights;

88. Urges the creation of additional standard-setting language concerning internally displaced persons at the OSCE Ministerial meeting to be held in December 2003 through, *inter alia*, the endorsement of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement or the adoption of key aspects of those Guiding Principles as OSCE commitments;

89. Recommends that the OSCE offer itself to the participating States as the principal international organization in the co-operation and co-ordination of efforts to combat trafficking in human beings and in the development of police capacity and institution-building;

90. Appeals to all participating States to co-operate effectively in order to combat trafficking in human beings in countries of origin, transit and destination;

RESOLUTION ON THE PARLIAMENTARY FOLLOW-UP OF OSCE ACTIVITIES AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

1. Recalling the Charter of Paris 1990 which "calls for a greater parliamentary involvement in the CSCE **...** involving members of parliaments from all participating states",

2. Recalling the OSCE Istanbul Charter from 1999 which welcomed its increasing role, particularly in the field of democratic development and election monitoring, and called for the Parliamentary Assembly to develop its activities further as a key component in the efforts of the OSCE to promote democracy, prosperity and increased confidence within and between participating states,

3. Referring to the Resolution on Strengthening Transparency and Accountability in the OSCE adopted by the Parliamentary Assembly at its 10th Session in Paris in July 2001, and the Resolution on Enhancing the Parliamentary Dimension of the OSCE adopted at the Standing Committee in Sintra, Portugal in November 2001,

4. Referring to the work done by the Ad hoc Working Group on Transparency and Accountability of the Parliamentary Assembly for the promotion of communication and relations between the OSCE institutions, in particular the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly and the Ministerial Council,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

5. Recommends the nomination of OSCE Parliamentary Assembly national delegations for the entire legislature as well as the practice of holding regular national Parliamentary Assembly delegation meetings for the benefit of continuity in OSCE activities at the national level;

6. Encourages national parliaments to introduce practices whereby annual written reports on the activities of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly by national delegations are regularly debated in an appropriate manner in national parliaments;

7. Encourages national OSCE Parliamentary Assembly delegations to maintain contacts and co-ordinate debates related to the security structure of Europe in their parliaments, in co-operation with other relevant parliamentary committees (such as the Foreign Affairs Committee or Defence Committee) as well as other inter-parliamentary national delegations;

8. Recommends the organization of broad-based discussions and exchanges of views on the activities of the OSCE with representatives from parliaments, governments as well as non-governmental organizations and academic institutions;

RESOLUTION ON
COMBATING TRAFFICKING AND EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN

1. Underscoring the importance of combating corruption, for the facilitation of economic and political growth and stability, and for the improvement in and promotion of good governance,

2. Noting the deleterious effects of corruption on economic, political and social development of a country,

3. Recalling that the OSCE Ministerial Council Decision of December 2002 recognized the need to fight corruption which facilitates the operation of organized criminal networks,

4. Recognizing the links between corruption, organized crime, international criminal networks and trafficking in human beings,

5. Concerned that law enforcement efforts against human trafficking are undermined by official indifference and corruption,

6. Recalling that the 1991 Moscow Document, the 1999 Charter for European Security, and the OSCE Ministerial Council Decisions of November 2000, December 2001, and December 2002 commit OSCE participating States to seek to end all forms of trafficking in human beings,

7. Noting that the OSCE Ministerial Council Decision of December 2002 expresses particular concern "about the increase in trafficking in minors and, recognizing the special needs of children, supports more research and exchange of information on trafficking in children and, with due regard to the best interest of the child as the primary consideration in all actions concerning children, calls for the elaboration of special measures to protect trafficked minors from further exploitation, mindful of their psychological and physical well-being",

8. Recognizing that the International Labour Organization estimates that 1.2 million children below the age of 18 are victims of trafficking,

9. Recalling that the Parliamentary Assembly's Berlin Declaration demanded that special attention be focused on trafficked children and their specific rights and needs,

10. Recalling that the Parliamentary Assembly, in its Berlin Declaration, expressed concern about the existence and prevalence of sex tourism aimed, in particular, at the sexual exploitation of children, and called on OSCE participating States to ensure that their laws contain the requisite jurisdiction to prosecute their nationals who travel abroad for the purpose of engaging in sexual acts with children,